

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

MARCH 7, 1935

No. 1

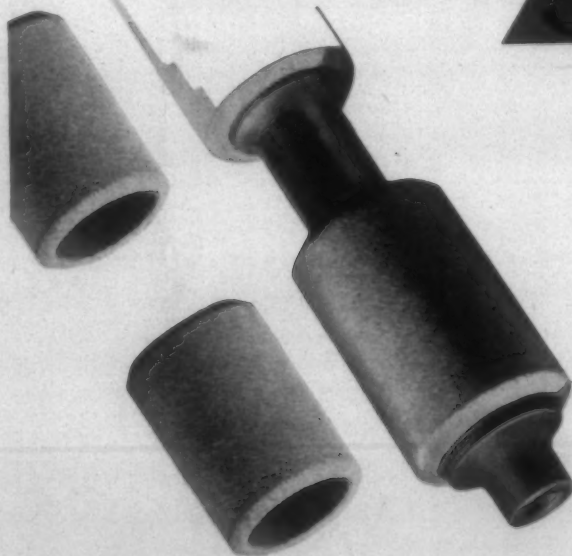


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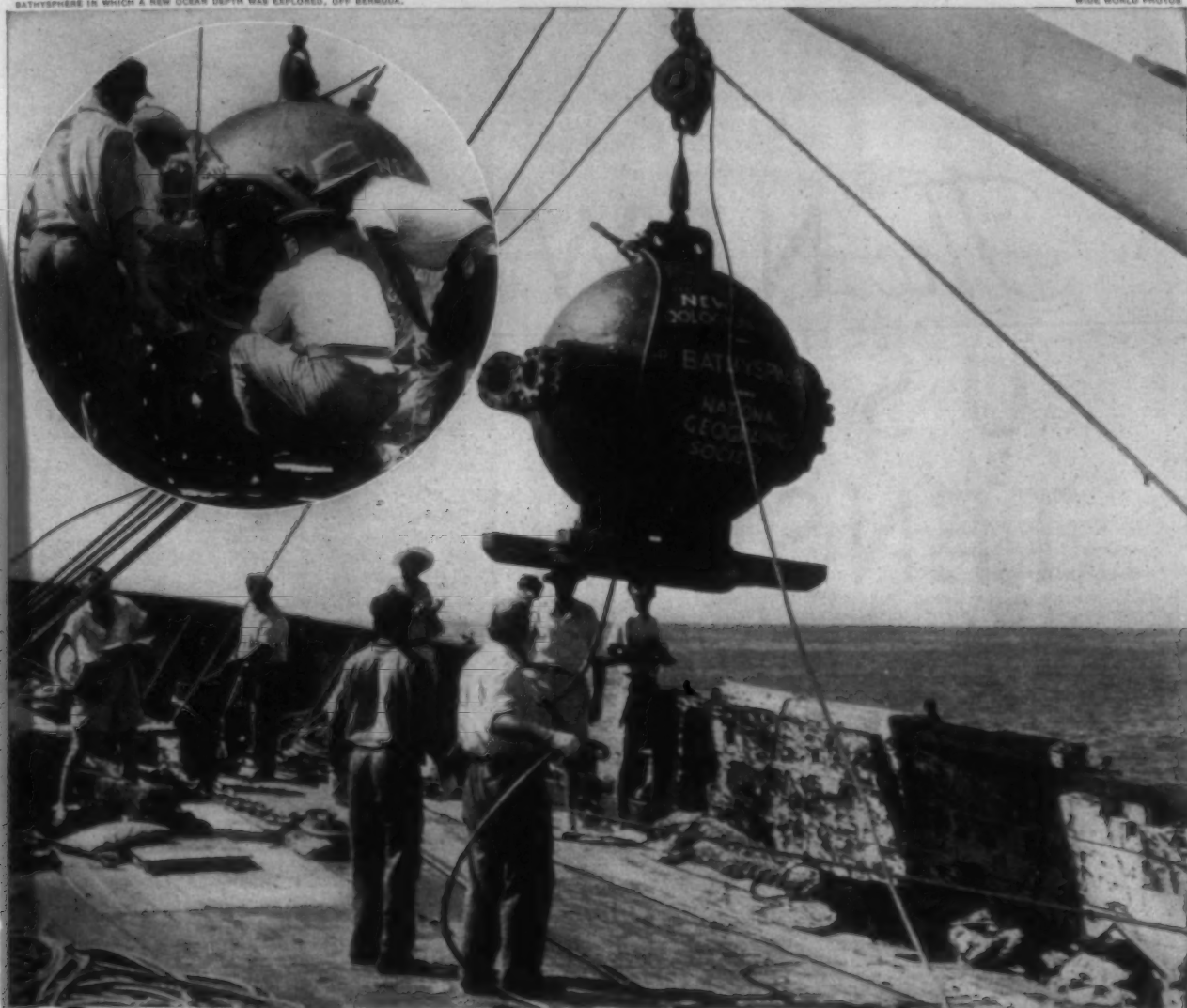
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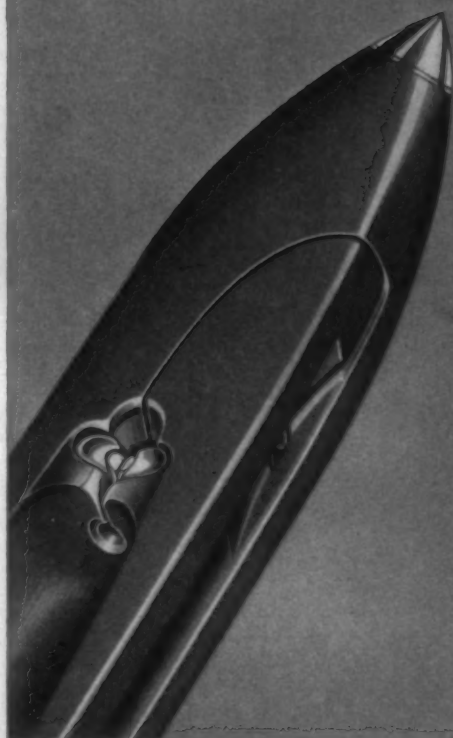
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 48 — o. 1

MARCH 7, 1935

## Speaking of Discrimination

By Marjorie Potwin, Ph. D.

Personnel Director, Spartan Mills

**D**ISCRIMINATION has almost become a fighting word. Folks don't like the sound of it; they shy off. But if discrimination has become a vice, then indiscrimination is downright sin, and that old rascal, Generalization, is the daddy of it.

Generalization leads us down dangerous paths of jumbled thinking. We glibly speak of wage-earners and no one knows whether we mean railroad engineers or oyster shuckers, loom fixers or slubber hands. We read about cotton mill operatives and it's anybody's guess whether they are skilled slasher men or unskilled sweepers, boys with high school diplomas or wrinkled old grandpaws who can write ne'ery lick.

We hear a lot about the mill folks, and we wonder if even the speaker knows whether he is referring to an industrious family on Front street, with a neat house, good car, radio, electric ice box and all the other paraphernalia of modern life, and kids in college; or if he means some improvident ne'er-do-well on some back street.

We hear of the conduct of the mill boy, but wouldn't know whether to find him conducting a Sunday school in church, or conducting a crap game in the pasture. We hear of the mill girl, and don't know whether they're speaking of an attractive, classy-looking Jane with glossy nails, the latest bob and a swanky lipstick, or a messy looking Jane with lint in her hair and a snuffstick.

And mill managements: All lumped together without regard for type, or kind, or manner, though the executives themselves would have to admit that in convention they look and act like everything that has walked on two legs from the time of Neolithic Man to the latest hour of the Jagg Age. And the stockholder, the real mill owner, which the managements represent—why, if a cannibal were to dish them up he'd have more tastes and flavors than an Irish stew, a fruit salad and a boarding house hash combined. How say the mill owner is lavish, the mill owner is close, the managements thus, the managements so?

And the mill village: Is it some old shacks, half a century old, white-washed, scattered out on an eighty per cent hillside, where you have to develop one short leg and one long leg to clamber about the cow paths that are its thoroughfares? Is it a snappy little town with paved streets, a white way, home-like bungalows, and all conveniences? Is it a few flimsy boxes, without sewerage or electric lights or water, huddled together on a sandy plain where grass and trees have about as much chance as a lollipop on the kitchen stove? Is it a landscaped model

village with closely clipped lawns and expensive shrubbery? Is the mill village some quarter of a city where land is dear and lots so small that you sleep in one house and listen to the snoring in the next? Is it some fairly comfortable houses out in the sticks, where you farm in your yard, run rabbits for Saturday sport, and go to town on circus day? Is the mill village a large town in itself, citified, and the commercial and social center of the country round about it?

Mill village life: Are we hearing of a community where a church supper is the wildest revelry, or of a community so equipped that its prize fights attract the sporting populace within a radius of fifty miles? Mill village life—does it center in one room over the company store, at a negligible cost, or around those elaborate social and recreational facilities and high pressure programs that in a year may cost some eighty cents a spindle?

Search me as to what is *the* mill village, and *the* mill village life, and I've had a look-in on most of 'em from Sophisticated Ware Shoals, and lively LaGrange, to bull froggish "Huckleberry" and "Sleepy Holler." They are of more varieties than Jacob's coat had colors!

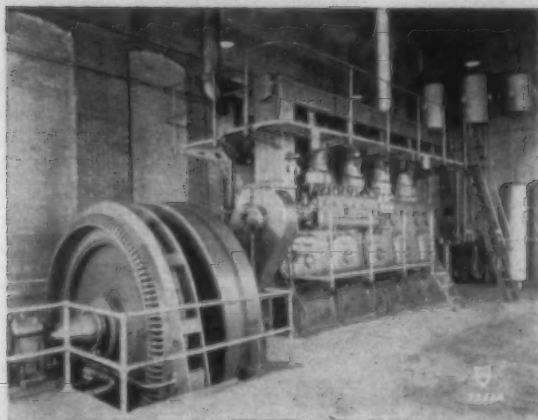
Cotton mill work and the work load—Spinners on anything from 12s to 100s. Spinners with cleaners to help them, without cleaners. Spinners on sides with 130 spindles, sides with 172 spindles. Doffers on warp, doffers on filling, doffers doffing, doffers piecing up, doffers doing both. Weavers elevated to highly skilled specialists, only weaving, with three helpers, to fill the batteries, to take off the cloth, to clean the looms; others weavers doing it all, just like they did twenty years ago. Battery fillers with six, eight, ten-inch packages, with one or two-inch diameters. Some workers possibly "stretched-out," others having it easier than ever before. In this maze of technicalities how make comparisons and draw conclusions? Who can tell the world?

Working conditions—good light, poor light? Wide alleys, narrow alleys? Modern wash rooms, or filthiness? A spigot in the tower, or iced drinking fountains in every room? Is every mill like every other mill?

The cotton mill people used to make distinctions. You couldn't fool them about good living and working conditions. Certain mills they called the "good mills." What they called the others it might not do to say, but the manufacturers made distinctions, too, and knew the "sore spots."

The good mills spent thousands of dollars, more likely

(Continued on Page 20)



Diesel Engine at Jewel Mills

**T**HE JEWEL MILL at Thomasville, N. C., manufactures fine combed yarns, operating 12,400 spinning spindles. The plant is completely electrified and prior to January, 1932, operated on purchased power. Since that date one 940 H.P. slow speed heavy duty De La Vergne engine generating unit has furnished the power without loss of time due to forced shutdown of the engine. The operating schedule over the past few years has been somewhat irregular due to curtailment of production and NRA limitations, therefore the greatest advantage of Diesel power was not possible as might have been the case with full production and corresponding greater engine load factor and output.

The following operating costs as taken from plant records prevailed over the period of January 1st to September 30, 1934, although the machines did not operate over practically the entire month of January.

## OPERATING COSTS

Period of Operation from January 1 to September 30, 1934.

## Total Values

## Fuel Oil Consumed

	Gals.	
Total gals. heavy oil @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c	60,208	\$2,709.36
Total gals. heavy oil @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c	35,744	1,965.92
	95,952	\$4,675.28
Total gals. light oil @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c	964	79.53
Total gals. light and heavy oil	96,916	\$4,754.81
<i>Lubricating Oil Consumed and Discarded</i>		
Total gals. @ $43\frac{1}{2}$ c	1,226	\$ 533.31
<i>Maintenance (Repairs and Supplies)</i>		
Total including labor		\$ 387.94
<i>Operation Labor</i>		
Operators time		\$1,220.30
		\$6,896.36

Total KWH generation for this period 960,700.

## Average Values

Avg. cost production  $\$6,896.36 = \$0.00718$  per KWH

Avg. fuel oil consumption  $960,700 = 9.91$  KWH per gal

Avg. Lub. oil consumption  $96,916 = 783$  KWH per gal.

1,226

# Diesel Operation At Jewel Cotton Mills

By C. A. Brown

Avg. Lub. oil consumption after deducting oil for two changes (actual consumption)  $960,700 = 1160$  KWH per gal.

830.1/2

Under the conditions of operation the above figures show a good fuel economy. The fuel used is in two grades, the light  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c fuel being used to start the engines, and the heavy  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c fuel is used to run after starting. The light grade fuel has a gravity of  $32^{\circ}$ - $36^{\circ}$  Baume and the heavy fuel  $20^{\circ}$ - $24^{\circ}$  Baume. Special equipment in the way of lagged lines and steam coils in the main storage and day tanks is necessary to accomplish the use of the heavy oil. Steam for this purpose is supplied by a small low pressure boiler, which also supplies heating for the building.

The lubricating oil consumption includes  $595\frac{1}{2}$  gallons used for two oil changes, the old oil being discarded in both instances. The total consumption then not considering these charges for oil changes is but  $830\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

Maintenance includes repairs and labor for repair, including one trip for service man from the manufacturer's plant, to make a general examination, adjust the engine, grind the valves, etc. At the time of this man's visit the engine was in poor adjustment, having late timing and low combustion pressures with corresponding high combustion temperatures. This condition had gradually come about over quite a period of time. An examination of the daily log sheets, shows with ease the date of the erector's arrival. Fuel oil consumption was immediately and greatly improved and exhaust temperatures materially reduced. The adjustments were made during a week-end shutdown incurring four hours' loss of operator's time.

## FURTHER SAVINGS

Other savings in the operation of the mill resulting from the use of Diesel power, and which are not indicated by the above figures, are as follows:

- (1) Savings in rewinding motors.
- (2) Savings in electric lamp renewals.
- (3) Savings in machine operation time.
- (4) Savings in material in process.

Prior to the Diesel installation electric service in the mill was effected by outside disturbances on the transmission line, caused by lightning, storms, breakdowns and the operation of other power users on the line. These disturbances if not causing complete shutdown allowed surges of voltage to the mill impairing motor winding and lights. Without short circuit or breakdown the voltage on the line varied considerably as load came on the line by other mills, which variation affects the life of electri-



cal equipment in the mill. The voltage variation can be likened to pressure variation on a water line. As more taps are opened on a line the pressure drops, and vice versa, causing daily variation as the users operate.

Plant records in the mill show that prior to January, 1932, the motor winding repair bill ran \$2,500 to \$3,000 annually. Since the installation of the Diesel plant January, 1932, until September 30, 1934; a total of \$52 was expended for this item.

No accurate record has been taken of lamp renewals, but the mill operators are aware of fewer renewals.

Machine outage due to shutdown of plant or individual motors with winding failure, is a considerable item, expressed in loss of production. No record has been kept on these losses.

Materials in process are effected by machine shutdown. A loss of material follows each shutdown due to uneven texture.

#### GENERAL

The engine is normally started up Monday morning and runs through the week according to the schedule. Over the nine-month period in 1934 the engine was shut down each night, running variable number of hours daily through the week. The load also varies during the daily run and is exceptionally light at the end of the week.

With the variation in load, the voltage is maintained at a constant figure, the speed and voltage regulation being easily controlled. No voltage regulator is used or is it necessary.

The engine has never failed to start and its dependability is proven by the lack of forced shutdown, and the ability to effect repairs in a short period over a week-end, with a loss of but four hours to run in after adjustment.

The Factory Insurance Association has examined this generating unit and the accessories, paying particular attention to its ability to perform for fire protection. It was tested for the length of time to start cold and place fire pumps on the line, and passed their requirements with a lapsed time of one minute and eighteen seconds. The fire pumps are operated electrically and it is necessary to start the engine, bringing up the voltage on the generator and then place this pump in operation. A 27,000-gallon overhead water tank is used for water supply and pressure. Water is supplied from wells on the property with electric pumps.

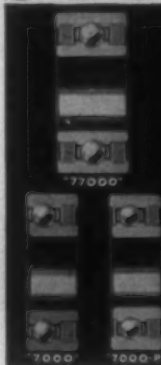
The engine supplies electric energy for all its required motor driven auxiliaries, and the energy required for them is included in the 960,700 KWH generated over the first nine months of 1934. No provision is made to separately meter this energy from the energy required for mill operation. These costs are therefore included in the figures given above for operation.

As previously mentioned, water is supplied by wells, and the water is used for cooling the engine heads and liners as well as for fire protection and general uses about the plant. No treatment is necessary, therefore, no extra cooling water costs are necessary, the costs of pumping being included in the total generated KWH as above. No cooling tower is required with this engine as a large 160,000-gallon pool was available on the property which is used as a spray pond, the water being recirculated. A pressure valve is located in the cooling water system which supplies water from the overhead tower when starting the engine as no energy is then available for the electric driven circulating water pump. This valve also acts as a safety device to supply water in case the pressure should fail on the electric driven water cooling circulation pump and system.

Simplicity is a feature of this plant. A new building

(Continued on Page 26)

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# Water Softening and Boiler Scale Prevention

**M**ETHODS of water treatment as used by English mills are described in the following article from the *Textile Recorder*:

The principal mineral impurities in water are the bicarbonates of magnesium and calcium which are precipitated by boiling and which constitute temporary hardness. The other class of impurities are the sulphates, chlorides and nitrates of these two metals which are soluble even after the water is boiled and give rise to permanent hardness. All these salts cause destruction of soap and so are wasteful in washing processes, but are also undesirable in boiler feed water because they cause scale on the plates.

There are two systems in use for correcting feed water: (1) The supply is softened by precipitating the lime and magnesia and filtering prior to entry into the boiler. (2) Chemical substances are introduced which soften the scale and prevent it building on to the boiler plates.

In Class I, the most popular and cheapest method in use today is the lime-soda treatment by which most of the hardness salts are precipitated or removed. At the same time, iron and suspended matter is got rid of and the water is stable and free from acids. Another popular system is on the Zeolite principle; water is trickled over solid complex silicates which precipitate the lime and magnesia and replace it by non-soap-destroying salts of soda.

## ALUMINATE OF SODA TREATMENT

An important development of the lime-soda process is the aluminate of soda treatment. Some waters (particularly those rich in magnesium) yield only slowly to precipitants and are liable to become cloudy and deposit some time after treatment. For such, sodium aluminate is suited when the major proportion of salts have been first removed with lime and soda. When dissolved in water sodium aluminate splits up into soda and hydroxide of aluminum particles; the latter having a negative electric charge, attract any dispersed magnesia (with a positive charge) and bring it down rapidly. The softening and sedimentation is thus speeded up and the water obtained is soft and quite stable.

During recent years tribasic phosphate of soda has gained in popularity. It is a satisfactory precipitant for lime and magnesia and also exerts a protective action on the boiler plates, preventing corrosion. As an adjunct to other softeners it is useful and enables a high degree of purity to be obtained. Unfortunately, its price is high and so it can only be used for special work and is, in fact, recommended for the feed treatment of high pressure boiler supplies.

An interesting process for removing mineral matter from water and obtaining a purity almost of distilled water is that of electro-osmosis. Not only are salts of lime and magnesia got rid of, but all solids in solution, as for instance, sodium chloride. The plant consists of a series of cells, each cell being divided into three compartments. The anode and cathode are placed in the two end compartments and in the center one is the water to be purified. On passing an electric current, the salts migrate to the electrode chambers, being attracted by their ionic charge to the electrode of opposite sign. The purified water is then siphoned off to the next cell for further

treatment. In a trial it was found possible to reduce the quantity of dissolved solid in water from 700 parts per million to 2.3. The amount of current used varies according to the quantity of salts in solution, and is of the order 7 to 16 kilowatt hours per 100 gallons.

## BOILER SCALE PREVENTION

The engineer who decides to tackle the boiler scale problem by adding substances to his boiler or feed tank is offered an embarrassingly large selection to choose from. Compounds of Class 2 are employed as modifiers of the scale, but do not prevent it altogether. The ideal is to encourage the lime and other salts to form a soft sludge instead of a scale when the water evaporated, because a sludge can be blown out where scale cannot. Many of the proprietary compositions offered for sale in this connection are mucilaginous solutions or of such a nature as to become so when soaked in water. They are usually alkaline and contain soda ash as well as starch, dextrine, gum, and bodies of that nature. Glue and gelatine have found employment because of their colloidal nature and a species of gelatine from seaweed is the ingredient of one popular preparation. Linseed jelly has been recommended. Tannin is much used in this connection and barks containing this substance, and whilst many of the substances already mentioned are of doubtful value, tannin was recognized and approved of by an American specialist recently. (Partridge, Ind. and Eng. Chem., 1929.)

Graphite and mica are two de-scalers of considerable merit and their value lies in their physical consistency, rather than in chemical activity. Brit. Pat. No. 283,517 protects the use of soot, vegetable or animal charcoal and graphite in conjunction with caustic soda. A mixture of colophony 100 parts, resin soap 4 parts, and essential oil 10 parts is proposed by Kopplinger (Brit. Pat. No. 262,823). Resene and Boswellic acid occurring in Olibanum are cited as being powerful scale-looseners in even minute quantities.

Chromic acid is the subject of Brit. Pat. No. 331,725 and is said to be capable of rendering bicarbonates soluble in hot water. Pyrophosphates and metaphosphates are claimed to maintain the water in a boiler at a safe alkalinity, i.e., pH 10 to 11.5. These compounds possess reserve acidity and usefully circumvent concentration of sodium salts with consequent alkalinity and corrosion. Waters softened with Zeolites are peculiarly liable to alkali embrittlement of the boiler plates. (Brit. Pat. No. 364,746.)

Having now dealt with some chemical scale modifiers, let us turn to that extraordinary recent invention, the scale-buoy. (Brit. Pat. No. 391,865.) This device consists of a glass bulb resembling in size and shape an electric lamp. Inside it are certain rare gases and a blob of mercury. When the buoy is motionless it is inactive, but on agitation it emits some unknown kind of ray or electrical discharge which has the peculiar property of rendering even hard water non-scale forming. As yet no explanation is forthcoming, but the makers give a five-year guarantee with each buoy sold. Further, they have not yet met a case where the scale-buoy treatment has failed.

The installation of the buoys is a comparatively simple and inexpensive matter. Each unit is mounted on a

(Continued on Page 26)

*Draper Corporation*  
*requests the honor of the presence of*  
*Mr and Mrs Textile Millman*  
*their associates and friends*  
*at the*  
*Coming-Out Party*  
*of their twin daughters*  
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*Greenville South Carolina*

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Question for Cloth Room Men

Editor:

I would like the answer to the following questions:

If the warp is 30s on 38½-inch 64x60—5-yard goods, what will the filling be, or approximately what will it be?

And if the warp is 40s on the 36½-inch 80x60—5-yard, what will the filling be, or approximately what will it be.

FOLDER BLADE.

## Answer to Cloth Room

Editor:

In answer to Cloth Room I submit the following:

The theoretical production of one loom, running 160 picks per minute, on 60 picks to the inch goods, would be 177.7 yards in 40 hours, at 100%.

$$\text{Example: } \frac{160 \times 60 \times 40}{36 \times 60} = 177.7 \text{ yards.}$$

The actual yards produced could be made to vary 2%, or more, on account of variation in tension on warp or cloth in weaving. This is affected by condition of sand roll covering, and friction in loom let-offs. Light and heavy metal used in sand roll covering will produce more or less yards in proportion to thickness of metal used.

Sand roll covering other than metal will affect the production in the same way.

The loom tension being the same, a loom with new covering on sand roll will produce more yards than a loom where the sand roll covering is old and worn smooth.

The above are some of the things that are sometimes overlooked in loom production.

There are other matters, such as take-up gears being worn so badly that they skip teeth, putting in more picks per inch than required, and consequently produce less yards of cloth.

J. L. J.

Editor:

In last week's Bulletin, the question was asked by Cloth Room, why one loom would weave more cloth than another on the same construction.

I will say that it depends on how his looms are driven, if he has motor driven looms, and his frictions are good, there will not be any difference in the cloth woven in 40 hours if the looms should run 40 hours and not stop.

If his looms are belt driven there will be a difference in the cloth woven due to the following reasons: You can not run all your leather belts with the same tension. You have some old belts that have probably been running several years, some that have not run so long, and some new belts. Your old belts have been stretched, or pulled down till they are much narrower than when they were new. Therefore you can not get the speed from a 1¼" belt that you can from a 2" belt.

The humidity affects some type belts considerably and unless you keep your leather belts cleaned often they will become faced, and do not have the grip they should have. I doubt very seriously if you could make two leather belt driven looms weave the same amount of cloth in a given time.

There is a belt being manufactured that humidity does

not affect. The writer has been running some of these belts over a year two 40-hour shifts without cleaning. I recently took the speed on 48 of these looms with a speed indicator, and did not find over one pick difference in them.

I am not trying to help sell this belt but if anyone would like to know who makes it, and will write the Bulletin, they can get the information.

BELT.

Editor:

I wish to answer the question asked by Cloth Room, who wants to know the yardage for a 40-hour run room for 38½-inch 64x60 5.35 yard goods and 36½-inch 80x 60 5.00 yard goods.

Naturally we would figure each one to be 177.77, but as there is more contraction in the 36½ inch 5.35 yard goods than in the other construction, there will be some difference.

My calculations show the following:

$$\begin{aligned} &38\frac{1}{2}" 64 \times 5.35 \\ &2400 \times 160 \\ &\quad \quad \quad = 177.7777 \\ &60 \times 36 \\ &64 + 60 = 124 \times 38\frac{1}{2} \times 5.35 = 2554090 \\ &80 + 60 = 140 \times 36\frac{1}{2} \times 5.00 = 2555000 \\ &2554090 \times 177.7777 \\ &\quad \quad \quad = 177.7082 \\ &2555000 \end{aligned}$$

FOLDER BLADE.

Editor:

In answer to Cloth Room's question, Why one loom will weave more cloth than another, will say that to give all the reasons that I know (and I am sure that I do not know them all), would take up too much space. I will give only those that I have found most often.

If the loom is belt driven, the belt will slip more on some looms than on others, and where the loom has a friction drive the friction will slip more on some than other.

There is the take-up to be considered. It may seem all right to the fixer, yet it may be slipping somewhere just enough to keep that loom a little behind the others. An inefficient or indifferent loom fixer will allow a weaver to fight along with a loom that is stopping or tipping off just enough to annoy the weaver, yet not quite enough to flag him more than once or twice a day. The weaver should report such a loom to the second hand. Then if it is not fixed, have it reported to the overseer.

Having given a few reasons why one or more looms would fall short, I will give some for the ones that top the room in production. With belt driven looms, the weaver may be using something on the belts to prevent them from slipping or he or she may be using a trick known to a few which on certain looms can be used to increase production. I will not state here what that trick is for obvious reasons. Every overseer should be familiar with this trick and watch for it. It can be used on some looms but not all. There is another method that requires two to work it, and it is not always a fact that both are in the weave room. One of them may be in another department.



It is not my intention to try to point out your trouble, for it cannot be answered by anyone at a distance. The above will help you, but the solution is up to you. However, you need not expect all of your looms to produce exactly the same yardage, as there is always a little variation.

The above is for looms that are all on the same speed, width of cloth, ends and picks per inch, and yards per pound. You know as well as I that if you add more warp ends it gives the loom that many more chances to stop.

If your warp and filling are properly prepared before reaching the loom, your production on both kinds of cloth for each loom for 40 hours' run should be 169 yards or more.

G. W. C.

### Jerked-in Filling

Editor:

I have been noticing the various discussions on jerked-in filling. The best yet suggested, I think, is from George W. Chapman of Tampa, Fla., suggested in the February 28th issue of The Bulletin.

I have a device that I guarantee to eliminate jerked-in filling on any fabric if loom uses a shuttle feeler that works in front of the shuttle box. We now have several hundred in use here and get excellent results.

I will be glad to furnish anyone that is having this trouble with complete details.

W. M. TYSON.

426 4th Ave., Lanett, Ala.

### Textile Research

The February number of *Textile Research*, published by U. S. Institute for Textile Research, Inc., contains reports of studies of interest to the cotton, wool and silk industries. "A Critical study of Cotton Manufacturing Processes" is the concluding report of a series of researches conducted by R. L. Lee, Jr., at Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute for the Textile Foundation. It shows, among other results, that the product of the first drawing process is less irregular than that of any other machine; and also that there is no significant difference in irregularity between yarns produced by regular-draft and long-draft systems, except in one of the cases studied where the long-draft yarns were most irregular.

Dr. J. I. Hardy describes an improved technique for determining fibre fineness and cross-sectional variability, which is applicable to all fibres. It was developed by Dr. Hardy for wool measurements, and its application for obtaining photomicrographs by projecting cross-sections of wool fibres on sensitized paper is described and illustrated.

### Handbook of Industrial Fabrics

Wellington, Sears Company, New York, cotton goods sales agents, have published a "Handbook of Industrial Fabrics" that will doubtless prove of much benefit to users of these fabrics.

The book is by George B. Haven, who is in charge of textile research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The text covers 539 pages and is fully illustrated. It covers the production of cotton fabrics for industrial purposes from the selection of cotton to the finished products and concludes with chapters on laboratory work and design and specifications and test methods.

The book is written to serve engineers and office staffs,

buying and selling organizations, as well as students of textiles to extend knowledge regarding the physical properties of the fabrics.

It is a distinctive and worthwhile contribution to textile literature.

### Riverside and Dan River Profit At \$779,546

Annual report of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., shows net profit for 1934 of \$779,546, representing 4.1 per cent return on sales and 5.2 per cent on the capital stock of the company. The volume of business was approximately 30 per cent over that of 1933, being done at a reduced unit net profit. Net working capital at the end of the year stood at approximately \$5,000,000, the increase of about \$1,000,000 having been derived from a portion of the depreciation account and the remainder of the net earnings not paid in dividends. Approximately \$550,000 was spent during the year on new manufacturing equipment and, in addition, slightly more than \$380,000 on major repairs and renewals.

"It has been necessary to withhold dividends from stockholders in order to build up a needed working capital," John M. Miller, Jr., chairman of the board, informed stockholders. "It appears that during the four years—1931 to 1934—from the operations of your company \$16,205,884 was paid to employees in wages and salaries, while only \$455,000 odd was paid to preferred stockholders, and nothing to common stockholders—over thirty-five times as much to employees as to stockholders. An accumulation of \$1,532,250 in dividends and interest is still unpaid to preferred stockholders. This accumulation of dividends must be liquidated before any dividends can be paid to common stockholders. We should in fairness strive to liquidate this accumulation of preferred dividends in a reasonable time and then begin dividends to common stockholders.

"While 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' at the same time the stockholder 'is worthy of his hire' for his property and must be fairly compensated in order that continued steady employment be provided for over 7,500 workers."

### First Quarter 1935 Textile Activity Far Exceeds Same Period in 1934

Activity in textiles and related industries for the first quarter of 1935, judged by the record of the past two months, bids fair to largely exceed that of the corresponding period of last year, in the opinion of J. Frederick Talcott, president of James Talcott, Inc., textile and general factors for the past 81 years. This activity, he believes, emphasizes the need for wider markets and new channels of distribution, if the upward trend is to continue.

"A careful survey of the activities of the more than 300 plants for which we act as factors," said Mr. Talcott, "has led us to establish a Market Research Department to facilitate the securing of wider distributing outlets for the products of our various clients.

"The curtailment of import and export volume due to international economic conditions has made the intensive cultivation of domestic markets a necessity," Mr. Talcott continued. "Government activities have been largely directed towards the fostering of medium-sized businesses, and something has been accomplished in the way of strengthening the defenses of such concerns from a legal and operating standpoint. The need, however, for increase of sales volume, especially in view of mounting costs for labor and materials, is more than ever imperative."

# Personal News

Henry Henderson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 3, Griffin, Ga.

J. B. Boyter, formerly with the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, is now overseer spinning and assistant superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. G. McNeill, superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C., is spending a brief vacation in Florida.

Robert Dillard, of Enoree, S. C., has become overseer of the cloth room at the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.

Tom McGahee has resigned as slasher room man at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga., and accepted a position in Columbus, Ga.

J. H. Barnett is now in charge of the slasher room on the second shift of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

Harbey Turner has been transferred from slashing and spooling department to second hand in spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

Gene Canner has been transferred from second hand in spinning on the second shift of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga., to second hand on the first shift in the No. 3 plant of the same company.

R. E. Stewart has resigned as overseer at the Travora Mills, York, S. C., to become overseer of winding at the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

R. P. Jackson, formerly of Rock Hill and York, S. C., has been appointed overseer of carding at the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Frank M. Inman has resigned his position as overseer of carding, second shift, at Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., to become general overseer of carding and spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Gerald H. Mahaffee, formerly in charge of No. 1 Mill of the Riverside Division, has been promoted to overseer of the consolidated card rooms of the Riverside Division of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. With the completion of the present plans, this will be one of the largest card rooms in the South.

## Georgia Group To Meet

The Spring Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held on Saturday morning, March 16th, in the Chemistry Building at the Georgia School of Technology, in Atlanta, Ga. The meeting will open at 9:30 a. m. and will conclude before lunch.

## W. R. Odell Honored

W. R. Odell, president of the Odell Manufacturing Company, and treasurer of the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works, Concord, N. C., was honored on his 80th birthday last Sunday by a special service at the Forest

# Terrell Machines

## increase Production—improve Quality—lower Costs

**A**LERT mill executives are constantly in search of methods that will improve quality, increase production, and lower costs.

Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners and Type K Bobbin Strippers, for filling bobbins, are being used effectively in 19 countries at great savings to mill owners because of their rapid, efficient cleaning, without damage to bobbins. They reduce bobbin investment and do away with accidents caused by splintered bobbins. Waste is concentrated at the machine, instead of being scattered about the mill.

The unskilled task of bobbin cleaning, when transferred to these machines, allows the spinners or weavers to devote *all* their time to more important duties. This

improves the quality of your product and increases production.

Ten major improvements during 1933 and 1934 have added to the efficiency and usefulness of Terrell machines. These new attachments can often be added to old machines and will improve their operation.

The mill executive who saves his mill money by installing efficient machinery is the man whose report to stockholders shows improved quality, increased production, and lower costs. *We welcome the opportunity of helping such a man find new ways of making money. May we suggest what can be done in your plant to reduce bobbin cleaning costs?*

## THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, INC.

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MR. LUTHER PILLING, Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada  
GEO. THOMAS & CO., LTD., Manchester, England, European Agents



Hill Church. The service was conducted by Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, life time friend of Mr. Odell.

Mr. Odell has served his church as a steward since 1886 and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for 34 years. In service to the Methodist Church at large he has been a member of ten general conferences and is regarded as one of the outstanding Methodist laymen in the South.

### J. E. Sirrine To Address S. T. A. Dinner

J. E. Sirrine, nationally known textile engineer, will be the principal speaker at the Exposition Dinner of the Southern Textile Association in Greenville on April 12th. The dinner will be held Friday night of the week of the Southern Textile Exposition and is expected to be one of the most interesting events of the week.

Mr. Sirrine, who is head of the engineering firm of J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, is a recognized authority on engineering. He is thoroughly familiar with the work of the superintendents and overseers who make up the membership of the Association. Members of the Association will learn with more than usual interest that he has accepted the invitation to speak at the dinner.

Culver Batson, president of the Association, will preside. Other details of the program will be announced later.

### OBITUARY

#### JOHN B. FENNELL

Columbia, S. C.—John B. Fennell, overseer of weaving of the Granby plant of the Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, died Wednesday morning at his home at 501 Whaley street. He was taken suddenly ill while at work Monday afternoon and rushed to his home, where his condition was pronounced as critical. He was 58 years of age.

For the past twenty years he had been connected with Pacific Mills' plants in Columbia. He served in Olympia, Richland and Granby Mills of the local branch. He was well known throughout the textile industry. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lausie Summers Fennell; three sons, one brother and two sisters.

#### J. R. DUNSON

Roanoke, Ala.—J. R. Dunson, agent for the W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, died suddenly while visiting in Miami, Fla.

Mr. Dunson was a member of the well known Dunson textile family of LaGrange, Ga., and burial services were held there.

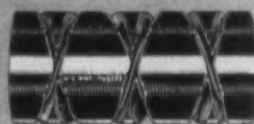
#### ALBERT C. WEED

Albert C. Weed, vice-president of Borne, Scrymser Company, producers of lubricating and technical oils died suddenly February 23rd at his home, Manhasset, L. I.

Mr. Weed had been associated with Borne, Scrymser Company continuously for a period of 45 years, having started there as a young man, and serving successively as secretary, treasurer and vice-president. To his initiative and capable supervision is largely attributed the successful development and widespread adoption among the cotton trade, of the patented Breton Minerol Process of oil treating cotton fibres. He had taken an active part in the affairs of his company up to the day of his passing, as the result of a heart attack.

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## 40,000 MORE LOOMS *are counting on* WAK\* counters

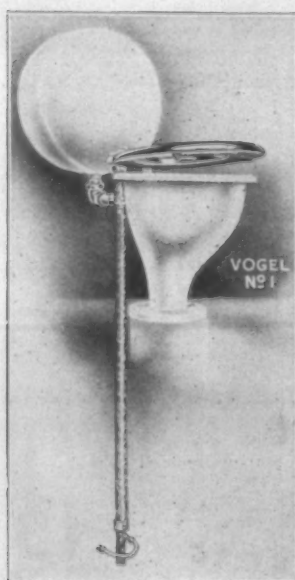
Over one hundred mills have selected and installed over 40,000 WAK pick counters during the last eighteen months. A point-by-point demonstration of WAK superiority convinced these mills—as it will convince you—that WAK counters will deliver maximum loom production and maximum returns on investment.

A wire or letter will bring you this demonstration of WAK superiority. We will be glad to figure with you, either on replacements or new installations.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



## Standard Equipment *for Mill Villages!*



**V**OGEL Number One Frost-Proof Closets are installed in Mill Villages in all parts of the country. They last for years without even a minor repair. They can never freeze, no matter how cold the weather. They have been standard equipment for more than 25 years. Sold by plumbers everywhere.

**Joseph A. Vogel Co.**

Wilmington, Del.  
St. Louis, Mo.

**VOGEL** Frost-Proof Products

## Some Points On Belt Dressing

By J. A. Schachner

Vice-President, Schachner Leather and Belting Company

**D**URING the past few years, possibilities of economy in the use of leather belting have been more fully realized and more thought has been given to the maintenance of belting. Belting maintenance really does pay and many a "faulty" belt would be a dividend payer had it had its share of proper maintenance. Best of all, belt maintenance is simple and economical. Any penny saved in power transmission is a penny earned. There are a good many pennies lying around present-day factories. If the importance of keeping belting in good condition were impressed upon every employee it would pay handsome returns, as after all this is what makes his or her work possible. A small percentage of manufacturers has always understood the value of belting maintenance and have made it pay through longer efficient life and better production.

One of the important factors in the maintenance of leather belting is the use of the proper dressing or lubricant for the fibres that make up the body of leather. The constant flexing of leather in use creates friction that will in time destroy them, unless they are properly lubricated. The lubricant injected during the currying process of leather will not last the desired life of the belting under universal conditions.

### TYPES OF BELTING DRESSING

Ever since leather belting has been used, the user has been offered all kinds of materials for the purpose of dressing belts. The very characteristics of leather which make it so suitable for belting power transmission demand that these qualities be preserved in order that the belt be utilized to best advantage. Therefore the proper preservative dressing is desired. An application of a non-penetrating substance with gripping ability may help temporarily on a too-slack or under-belted drive, but creates an artificial surface that is a horsepower killer and prevents true pulley-wrap and grip of the leather belt. All manufacturers of belting want their customers to secure an efficient long life from their product.

For many years neatsfoot oil, castor oil or a combination of both, have been the most widely known and widely used belt dressings, yet neither are used in the tanning or currying of leather. They are animal or vegetable oils. Mineral oils were formerly thought to be injurious to leather, but they can be refined to a very beneficial state, but are not largely used in belt dressings.

Neatsfoot oil is highly penetrative. Castor oil penetrates slowly but not thoroughly. One would not use a light oil or heavy grease in a bearing.

Leather belting not only has internal friction to dissipate its lubrication, but also air and pulley friction as well. Therefore the ideal lubricant is made up as a substance that will penetrate thoroughly and not dissipate rapidly. Of course, the heavier greases, such as tallow or

sterine, used in currying are best, but they require more time or heat than most users have for this purpose. The belting may be thoroughly saturated with oil that will last a long time, but slippage will draw it to the surface and cause production losses. Every turn of the wheel counts these days.

Belts that are operated under high temperature conditions require frequent dressing. A fifteen-foot belt requires more dressing than a thirty-foot belt running at the same motor or shaft speed.

It is best to let one man have charge of belt maintenance as a very common mistake is the use of too much dressing. A belt does not have to feel oily to be in good condition. Some belts can be dressed every six months, others every three months, or once a month, while some may be dressed lightly every week. The frequency of dressing depends upon working conditions, heat, length, speed, etc., and this right many will know, or can learn the "feel" of a belt.

This article offers no argument for any particular brand of belt dressing, but the writer hopes that it will benefit many who wish to get the maximum service from their belting.

As a general observation, the purchase of belt dressing manufactured or sold by a belting manufacturer is usually a safe procedure. They wish to market a product that will benefit their users and their products should reflect the experience of the users, tanners, manufacturers as well as laboratory experience.

### New Equipment for Textile School

One of the latest Crompton & Knowles Super Silk Automatic Shuttle Changing Looms has been added to the equipment of the weave room at the Textile School of North Carolina State College. This loom was presented to the school by W. J. Carter, vice-president of the Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C., who is a graduate of the school, class of 1924.

A cork buffing machine for covering cork rolls has been added to the equipment of the yarn manufacturing department. This machine was donated to the school by the Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C.

Both of these donations are valuable additions to the equipment of the school.

### Combed Yarn Group Meets

Gastonia, N. C.—Approximately 100 members were in attendance upon an all-day executive session of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association here Friday.

W. H. Suttentfield of Statesville, president, was in charge of the meeting.

Following a business session held that morning, the spinners held a luncheon meeting, followed by an afternoon business session, in a private dining room at the Armington Hotel.

W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, addressed the association on pressing problems of the industry.

Other speakers at the afternoon session included Harry McMullen of Raleigh, chairman of the North Carolina Industrial Commission, who discussed the proposed amendment to the State's compensation laws in regard to occupational diseases; and Walter Lambeth of Charlotte, who spoke briefly along the same line.

# "COILED DOUBLE"

Stanley Bale Ties "Coiled Double" offer many time and labor saving possibilities for the operator. Two lengths can be uncoiled, measured and cut in half the time required for coiled single.

Round Safety Edges and Round Safety Ends eliminate the possibility of dangerous cuts and scratches to the operator.

The following additional features have been responsible for many mills standardizing on the Stanley Bale Tie System:



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**TIES - - - SEALS - - - SEALERS**



# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Joined Hands With Communists

WE have learned, from what we believe to be a reliable source of information, that National Textile Workers, the communistic organization, has been absorbed by the United Textile Workers and that the leaders of the communistic organization are now full-fledged members of McMahon-Gorman organization.

The notorious Ann Burlak, known as "The Red Flame" because of her anarchistic utterances and actions, has, we are informed, recently spent a considerable time in the headquarters of the United Textile Workers at Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Durham and while in those cities was carrying a membership card in the United Textile Workers. Most of her time, in this section, is said to have been devoted to efforts to organize the negro workers in tobacco factories. One of the tenets of her former organization was social equality for negroes.

In recent years, McMahon, Gorman and other leaders of the United Textile Workers have been lambasting the communists and their textile union, the National Textile Workers.

We have frequently charged that their real objection to the National Textile Workers was the fact that it was competing with them in the collection of dues and we pointed out, that prior to the row with Thos. F. McMahon at New Bedford, Mass., Vera Bush and the others who formed the National Textile Workers were operating under the banner of the United Textile Workers. They are known, then, as communists but no objection to them was voiced until they formed a competing union and began to operate a rival racket.

In spite of the rabid statements of Francis J. Gorman and others against the communists, the

Red Flame and other avowed communists, are now, reported to be, carrying membership cards in the United Textile Workers.

The fact that they are now turning over a portion of their collections to the McMahon-Gorman organization seems to make a lot of difference.

We challenge Francis J. Gorman to deny that Ann Burlak, the Red Flame, is now a member of his organization.

With the "Red Flame" and her followers there comes into the United Textile Workers a group who deny the existence of any God and who demand that negroes be received upon the basis of social equality. Her organization conducts regularly, in New York, dances in which white girls are forced to dance with negro men.

Once again Francis J. Gorman will remain silent because he will not dare to deny that the notorious Red Flame and her followers have been admitted as active members of the United Textile Workers.

## Wages vs. Stockholders Returns

THE Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., of Danville, paid \$16,205,884 in wages and salaries during the last four years while preferred stockholders received \$455,000 but have not been paid \$1,532,000 which is due in accumulated dividends. The common stockholders have missed their dividends entirely.

The cotton mill employees of the South come of a race of men who, while always insisting upon fair treatment for themselves, have usually been willing to be fair and just to the other man.

If a cotton mill operative accumulated \$100 and invested same in a store or filling station, he would believe that he was entitled to a fair return upon his investment.

If the store or filling station paid such wages to its employees that nothing was left for a dividend or return upon his \$100, the mill operative would feel that it was unfair and he would take his money out of the business if he could find anybody to whom he could sell his interest.

The common stockholders of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, an organization which has always been operated upon an efficient and business-like basis, invested their money in its stock because they expected to receive adequate returns. Many of them are people of very moderate means and expected to buy food and clothing with the dividends obtained. Some of them, doubtless, are widows who depended upon the dividends for their living and now have less to live upon than many of the employees of the mills.



During a period of four years the mills have given \$16,205,000 to those who operated its machinery and its offices but not one cent to those whose investment made possible the existence of the machinery and the existence of the jobs through which the employees were able to support their families.

Just at the present time an effort is being made to reorganize the union at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills and demand higher wages and less work.

Justice for the people, who by investing their money made possible the Riverside and Dan River Mills, with a pay roll of over \$4,000,000 per year, seems to be worthy of no consideration.

The mills of the future and the jobs of the future must come, as in the past, from the investments of people who have reason to believe that there is an assurance that they will receive an adequate return.

When investors see employees of cotton mills getting all of the benefit and year after year go by with no return upon the money they placed in the business, they put their accumulations into Government bonds where they are certain of some return.

In the years to come men will be idle because men and women who had small or large amounts of money were afraid to invest their funds in brick and mortar and machinery and as men without jobs face hunger for their family and eventually go back to a miserable existence upon tenant farms, they will curse the NRA, Section 7-A, and such racketeers as Francis J. Gorman.

Capital will not build factories if it can not expect a reasonable return.

Men can not be employed unless factories are built.

It is something to think about.

## W. R. Odell Reaches Eighty

**W** R. ODELL, treasurer of the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works at Concord, N. C., and president of the J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company at Bynum, N. C., celebrated his eightieth birthday on March 3rd and we join the press of our section in extending felicitations.

Will Odell, as he is affectionately known, has long been an outstanding citizens of North Carolina and has played a prominent part in the industrial, business and religious life of his section.

The editor of this journal has been fortunate enough to enjoy his friendship for a very long time and we wish for him many more of his useful years.

## To Study Merchandising

**W**E note with much interest that the theme song of the coming convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to be *Merchandising*.

That is a big subject and from what we have already heard we believe that it will make for a big convention. Certainly it is time for all textile men to put their best thought into the subject of getting their goods to market and bringing back a profit. The whole industry is sick of profitless operation.

It is true that at present the mills are handicapped by so many factors, over which they have no control, that profitable selling is extremely difficult. At the same time the industry can not continue to operate its equipment and pay its employees unless it can earn profits.

There have for years been many abuses in the distribution of textile products. We are glad that the Association sees fit to get together in Augusta to talk over what we believe the most important problem it faces.

## Evils of the 30-Hour Plan

**T**HE Consumer's Goods Institute Committee gives as its objections to the 30-hour plan:

It is our sincere conviction that any attempt to reduce the hours of labor to a flat 30-hour week, with corresponding increases in hourly compensation, is uneconomic, impracticable and dangerous.

It would dislocate industry and destroy confidence.

It would aggravate and continue the depression.

It would create cost burdens impossible to bear.

It would increase prices, curtail production and decrease employment.

It would nullify the policy of restoring the farmer's purchasing power to parity.

It would further curtail our export trade and increase imports.

It would seriously retard the normal method of recovery—namely, the revival of the durable goods and construction industries.

It would force bankruptcies, foment strikes and labor troubles and strike a death blow at many small enterprises.

It would stimulate the displacement of labor by machinery.

Much as it would injure employers, it would injure employees more.

## Against Ratification

Boston, Feb. 27.—The State Senate late today voted against ratification of the Child Labor Amendment 34-0. The House overwhelmingly defeated the amendment last week.

## Announcement

We take great pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Charles C. Withington as General Agent for South Carolina and Mr. R. A. Brand as General Agent for North Carolina, effective February 1, 1935.

Offices, with complete stocks of leather belting, strapping, mill slabs, etc., will be maintained in Greenville, S. C., and in Charlotte, N. C.

The Greenville office address will be:

**Charles C. Withington**

*General Agent*

Room 710 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

Telephone 1218

The Charlotte office address will be:

**R. A. Brand**

*General Agent*

Room 213 Johnston Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

Telephone 2-1504

We shall be ready to give prompt service to all mills in the Carolinas and the quality of dependable belting and other leather products for which we have been known for over 92 years.

All calls from our friends in the mills of South and North Carolina will have immediate attention and will be greatly appreciated.

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Greenville, S. C.  
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Chicago, Ill.  
New York, N. Y.  
Detroit, Mich.

## Mill News Items

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Poe Manufacturing Company is having one of its slashers recovered, the work being done by the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Proximity and White Oak Mills are having 65,000 bobbin holders installed by the Eclipse Textile Devices Company.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Work of overhauling the slashers at the Kendall Mills is under way. It includes reworking all slasher cylinders, the exhaust system and an installing automatic size level gauges in the size vats. The work is being handled by the Textile Shop, Spartanburg.

RICHMOND, VA.—Textile mills in the Fifth Federal Reserve District showed increased operations in January and early February this year, as compared with the same period a year ago, according to the monthly business review made public by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Closing indefinitely of the knitting room of the Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill here, effective next Monday, was made known by an official of the plant. He said that general conditions necessitated the shutdown, during which changes would be made in machinery.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Contributions amounting to approximately \$8,000 in cash and building material to be used in the completion of the Textile Industrial Institute's new administration building, erecting a gymnasium and establishing a \$1,000 endowment fund, are made known by President R. B. Burgess.

RICHMOND, VA.—A fully equipped cotton mill with 45 looms has just been added to the work shop in the Virginia penitentiary to provide additional employment for prison inmates. Only about a third of the looms will be run for the present, but the entire unit will be put in operation as soon as the prisoners can be trained for the work. Eighty-four convicts are now employed in the mill. The workers are producing sheeting and cotton yarn to be used in the prison knitting mill. Shirting, toweling and cloth for prison uniforms will be woven later, when the mill is in full operation.

PENDLETON, S. C.—Just ninety-seven years ago the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, now succeeded by the LaFrance Company, started operations as a cotton mill and has been in continuous operation since that time. The Pendleton Manufacturing Company started operations on March 1, 1838.

The Pendleton Manufacturing Company, later to become the LaFrance factory, is the oldest cotton mill in the South in continuous operation.

Col. S. S. Cuttendon, of Greenville, wrote concerning the mill: "The records of the times indicated that there was a cotton mill erected at Pendleton as early as 1828 and subsequently there was a plant located there in 1838. Of the cotton mill erected at Pendleton as early as 1828 little is known, but of the Pendleton factory, located at Autun in 1838 date is easily obtained. This mill began March 1, 1838, and was built by B. F. Benson. It made yarns and coarse and heavy cotton goods."



## Mill News Items

ANDERSON, S. C.—The addition to Gossett Mill, which has been under construction for some time, will soon be ready for occupancy, it was announced by officials of the Daniel Construction Company, in charge of the work.

The building is of brick construction and is 64 by 105 feet long. When completed it will house rayon looms which are at the present time located in other parts of the Ladlassie plant. The building is being constructed to centralize the rayon division of the mill.

AIKEN, S. C.—The annual meeting of stockholders of Graniteville Manufacturing Company and Gregg Dye Company was held, followed by a meeting of the board of directors. Lanier Branson was re-elected president of both concerns, Sam H. Swint was named vice-president and treasurer, and H. J. Griffis, secretary of Graniteville Manufacturing Company.

H. A. Woodhead was re-elected vice-president of Gregg Dye Company and Mr. Swint was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Thompson Hosiery Company, Inc., of Graham, recently organized here by Joe A. Thompson, of Burlington, as noted, with a capital stock of \$75,000 under its incorporation. The new plant will be located on the second floor of the Scott-Baker Hosiery Mill, South Main street, Graham. It is housed in a large room, in which 40 machines of the H-H Spiral, 25, type, have been installed.

Mr. Thompson said 15 more machines are to be bought and installed at once. He also said that at present the mill will confine its manufacture to men's half hose. Work is under way, with 25 workers busy, and this number will be increased later.

SPINDALE, N. C.—On order signed by Judge E. Yates Webb, granting petition of a noteholders' protective committee for reorganization of Spencer Corporation, operating at Spindale and Rutherfordton, N. C., was filed in Charlotte in the office of the clerk of U. S. District Court.

Hearing was held at Shelby, N. C. Judge Webb decreed that the proposals of the noteholders' protective committee, composed of H. J. Blackford, Norman A. Cock and Frank Dew, were fair and equitable to all concerned. The plan is to issue securities to holders of now outstanding securities. The court is ready to confirm any sale of assets of defendant corporation and direct the receiver, L. M. Carpenter, to deliver possession of such properties at any sale of assets or properties as ordered.

In reporting to the court, Receiver Carpenter listed among secured claims balance on open account due Duke Power Company for power furnished, \$41,574 from April, 1934, to December 31, 1934. Unsecured claims listed include \$454,000 on 6½ per cent serial gold notes to Messrs. Blackford, Dew and Cocke, with interest from May 1, 1932, and another for \$7,500, with interest from November, 1932. Also State-Planters Bank & Trust Co. two demand notes on Spencer Corporation for \$60,000 and \$30,000.

The report included damage suits brought by Spindale for \$109,000. Certified public accountant statement showed net loss of operation from April 23, 1934, to December 31, 1934, of \$91,520.

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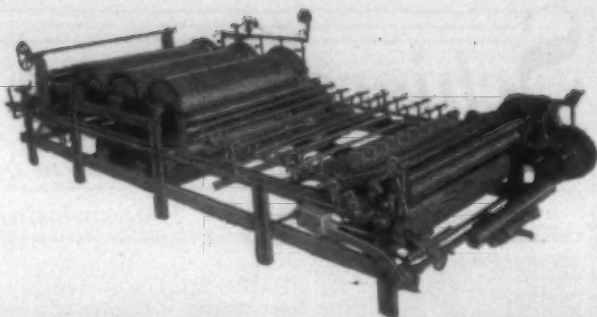
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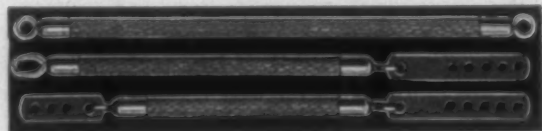
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We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury, - - - - - Mass.

## Speaking of Discrimination

(Continued from Page 5)

millions, solely for the convenience and the pleasure of their employees; good houses, modern villages, street lighting systems, sewerage systems, fine churches, schools, recreation halls, parks, ball grounds and swimming pools. The "sore spots" often made the most handsome profits and put the money in their jeans. The good mills were told by the mill people themselves that they were happy and contented operatives. The "sore spots" were like the old blind mule, you know, not caring much, and if the people didn't like it they could "lump" it. These "sore spots" were not many, but their lower costs were a real factor in competitive manufacturing. But, more important, is the fact that the "sore spots," the backward mills, the unsocially minded mills, alone were responsible for attracting the criticism against which the industry as a whole has become defenseless.

Most regrettable is it that perhaps the backward mills fared best in the general textile strike of last September. The backward mills had invested less money, and less good-will in their employees. They had less to lose, and they lost less.

Generalized criticism had leveled the good and the bad. This level produced an abnormal situation in which a whole array of varying stimuli brought forth but one reaction. Has this uniform, indiscriminate response to good and bad alike released the pressure of opinion, always an upward pull, against the backward mills?

After all, were the backward mills, the tight fisted mills, not right? What matters? Where the appreciation, and the loyalty? What results from the opportunities for education and religion and recreation and good homes and attractive villages, and all the rest of it? Why not save one's self the trouble and the money? Why finance basketball and baseball and game rooms? Why not put the money into strike insurance?

Well might the backward mills so chuckle, and well might the socially-minded mills question the worth of their own social policies. They would have questioned them long ago had they ever considered them as business propositions.

No! Recreation and welfare and nursing service and churches and schools and good houses for the Southern textile operative have never been a matter of cold and calculating business heads. Rather they have been the natural, voluntary outpouring of hearts fired with a great good will, and friendliness, and a genuine interest in a people with whom they would keep faith.

These evidences of good will and faith have not been withdrawn. There are employers who still believe in their employees. There are employees who still have confidence in the fairness of their employers. There are mills that do the right thing, and their employees know it. And much mutual good will survives, despite the stabs and the scars of an indiscriminate industrial warfare that put the same penalty on good and bad, the fair and the unfair, the just employer and the chiseler.

The indiscrimination of it was the great injustice of it.

It is most unfortunate that Seven-A hung a quarantine on discrimination. We get so used to shying off from it in that place that we forget it is a sign of health in others.

We shall be in a bad fix, for sure, if we forget how to discriminate. Imagine going hunting without discrimination. We might start out to get a chicken hawk and bring down the goose that lays the golden egg!

Talk about discrimination! In the cotton textile industry we need discrimination, and plenty of it!

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against had threatened non-union workers and that some of them took part in activities of a flying squadron of disorderly strikers. The mill officials testified the overseers had been instructed to show no difference in their treatment of union and non-union operatives and that unionism was in no way considered when some strikers were discharged after the general textile strike last September.

## Seeks To Recover In Patent Action

Arthur S. Roberts of Hendersonville has brought an equity action against Belmont Hosiery Company, Inc., in United States District Court, Charlotte, charging that the hosiery has been infringing on a patented process of cross dyeing fibers for the past two years.

Mr. Roberts, represented by Frank K. Sims and C. W. Tillett, Jr., sets forth that he is the inventor of the process that the Belmont firm has been using with which to fill contract orders. He seeks an injunction against the firm against further use of the process and asks that the profits that the Belmont mill has derived from use of the invention be accounted for and properly divided with the inventor.

## Workers Protest Union Activity

Knoxville, Tenn. — Operatives of the Goodall Company have signed a resolution protesting against what they term "harassment and coercion of outside agitators." Miss Beatrice Clark and Miss Minnie Lee Cureton passed the resolution among the operatives for signatures said it was signed by 900. The employees said: "We have been bothered with these agitators at the entrance to our plant since the first of the year." The resolution denies "rumors" that the code minimum is the highest wage paid and defended the company's policy in reference to pay and working conditions.

## 250 New Machines Sold, 100 Ordered

Louis Hirsch Textile Machines, Inc., American agent of Karl Lieberknecht, Oberlungwitz, makers of "Kali" full-fashioned hosiery equipment, reports that 250 of the new single-unit machines have already been sold and that 100 more are on order. Mr. Hirsch says 28 have been ordered this year.

The machine has a normal speed

of 70 to 75 courses a minute, with an experimental speed of more than 100 courses a minute.

## Denies Discrimination Charges

Greenwood, S. C.—The management of Greenwood Cotton Mills, at a hearing before John H. Small, Jr., examiner for the National Textile Labor Relations Board, early this week denied that the 18 workers who claimed they were discriminated

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## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—There was little business in cotton goods last week. The market was quiet in practically all lines. Buyers continued to hesitate, evidently influenced by the uncertainty of what legislative action will be forthcoming from Washington. In the meantime they are not willing to place larger orders even where goods are available at less than cost. Print cloth prices were about at the low point of the year and the same was true of carded broadcloths. There is increasing talk of curtailment in the market as orders are filled and little new business develops.

Sheet and pillow case orders are beginning to expire. Blankets for fall are being sold in medium-sized lots. Flannels for fall cutting continue firm but quiet. Gingham are in steady demand, with no accumulations reported. Percales are weaker in price and other staple printed and dyed lines are barely steady. Wash goods sales are steady but light in volume. Leading towel manufacturers still have some large unfilled orders in hand and the demand is good. Some types of curtain materials and draperies are in fair call and mills have moderate unfilled orders on the books. Cotton lace curtain materials have been in good demand. The requests for heavy goods for industrial uses have been fewer.

The backlog of unfilled orders had diminished sharply, and stock on hand was more than double the backlog in many cases. Sheetings were in a relatively strong position as compared to printcloths, and prices held about steady. Heavy goods moved yarn cloths in standard constructions were at the lowest prices of the year. Fancy goods moved in reorders at fairly firm prices.

The condition of the fine goods market was traceable principally to the same cause as that in printcloths—namely, too much production, but fine goods had gone further toward correcting the situation. Production was being tapered off as current orders ran out, but unfortunately a number of mills had fair to large stock on hand, notably of combed yarns, and were unable to hold these in the face of quiet trading.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6⅝
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7⅝
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10⅝
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Staple gingham	9½
Standard prints	7½

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## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in cotton yarns showed a further reduction last week and the week's volume was one of the smallest of the year. While sales of carded yarns continued to decline, a number of reports here showed that combed yarn sales have been holding up rather well.

Yarn spinners and distributors are pressing their investigations into every phase of the condition which causes persistent profitless sales, despite fairly active volume of carded yarn business and unusually good demand for combed peeler yarn. The tendency on the part of the majority of sale yarn firms is to concentrate their criticism on the processing tax and the dilution of yarn with waste materials, as two things chiefly responsible for unprofitable business.

Sales have been declining gradually during February from a peak touched during the first week of the month and as new business has declined competition, especially among carded yarn producers, has become keener although no sales have been reported lower than a large transaction early in February calling for 10s knitting on basis of 25c.

Combed knitting yarns have been steadier than carded because of the relatively better demand for them both on new orders and specifications on old contracts, but coarser counts have been cut during the last week by a few smaller combed yarn producers in the South.

Demand for mercerized from various knitting trades has improved following advances in rayon yarn prices late last year, several chain stores coming back to mercerized in certain of their lines after using rayon the previous season.

The market has been confined to quantities like 5,000 to 10,000 pounds in sales and most generally to hardly over 1,000 to 2,000 pounds. Occasional orders have run up to 25,000, which have proved more the exception than the rule in the week closed last evening. The result is that buyers have usually required shipments promptly to satisfy immediate manufacturing needs. In view of the greater covering hesitancy in evidence the making of a considerable covering movement is viewed as in the making.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		26s	33
10s	27 1/2	30s	34 1/2-35
12s	28	40s	41-42
14s	28 1/2	40s ex.	43-44
16s	29	50s	50
20s	30	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
26s	33	8s	27
30s	34 1/2-35	10s	27 1/2
40s	41	12s	28
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		16s	29 1/2
8s	27	20s	30 1/2
10s	27 1/2	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
12s	28	<b>Tinged carpets, 8s, 3</b>	
14s	28 1/2	and 4-ply	
20s	30	<b>Colored strips, 8s, 3</b>	
26s	32 1/2-33	and 4-ply	
30s	34 1/2-35	<b>White carpets, 8s, 3</b>	
36s	35 1/2	and 4-ply	
40s	41	8s, 1-ply	
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	27 1/2-28	12s, 2-ply	
12s	27 1/2-28	16s, 2-ply	
16s	29	20s, 2-ply	
20s	30 1/2	30s, 2-ply	
24s	32 1/2	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
26s	33 1/2	8s	
30s	34 1/2-35 1/2	10s	
30s ex.	35 1/2-36 1/2	12s	
40s	41-42	14s	
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		16s	
8s	27	18s	
10s	27 1/2	20s	
12s	28	22s	
14s	28 1/2	24s	
16s	29 1/2	26s	
20s	30 1/2	28s	
24s	32	30s	

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### Textile Soaps and Chemicals

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Offices, Clinton Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., Byrd Miller, Sou. Rep.; Atlanta Office, 223 Spring St. S. W., Box 466, Luther Knowles, Jr., Sou. Rep.; Charlotte, N. C., Luther Knowles, Sr., Sou. Rep.; headquarters at Charlotte Hotel. Stocks carried at convenient points.

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from grease is a necessary condition of successful service. A number of firms and public authorities have tried them and placed large orders; meanwhile, one must wait for further information on this truly spectacular invention.

## Diesel Operation At Jewel Cotton Mill

(Continued from Page 7)

was supplied of ample proportions and built of brick. A well proportioned plant was therefore possible including a layout for starting, control and maintenance of sensible design.

The operating costs and proved dependability of this installation make it one of the best investments this mill has ever made, even under unfavorable general business conditions prevailing since its installation.

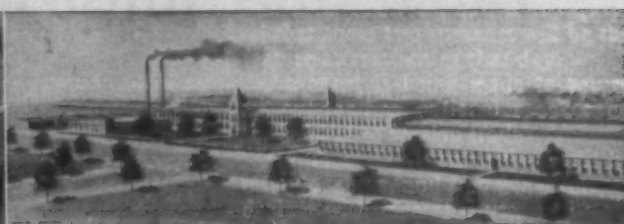
### LIST OF EQUIPMENT

- (1) *Engine*  
De La Vergne 940 H.P., Serial No. 1547, 5-cylinder, 180 R.P.M., 22"x30" bore and stroke.
- (2) *Generator*  
Westinghouse KVA, 640 KW @ 80%, 180 R.P.M., 600 V., 3-phase, 60-cycle direct connected.
- (3) *Exciter*  
Westinghouse 18.4 KW, 900 R.P.M., 125 V., V-belt driven.
- (4) *V-Belt Drive for Exciter*  
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. Cog belt drive sheaves and belts complete.
- (5) *Switchboard*  
Westinghouse 600 V. steel. One combined generator and exciter panel and three feeder panels.
- (6) *Electric Motor Starters for Auxiliaries*  
Westinghouse sentinel type 550 V., 3-phase, 60-cycle.
- (7) *Pyrometer*  
Alnor, instrument and switch mounted on engine.
- (8) *Exhaust Muffler*  
De La Vergne six-compartment, welded steel, 14" flanged, inlet and outlet.
- (9) *Water Pump*  
Goulds 400 GPM mounted on common bedplate with and direct connected to General Electric squirrel cage, 20 H.P. motor, 1755 R.P.M., 550 V., 60-cycle.
- (10) *Spray Cluster Arrangement*  
Schutte-Koerting five-spray, 2½" nozzles, 400 GPM @ 8 lb. per sq. in. nozzle pressure.
- (11) *Diaphragm Pressure Valve*  
Watson & McDaniel double seated balanced size 4".
- (12) *Lubricating Oil Cooler*  
Schutte-Koerting No. 1-34 E. 2½" flanged connection, 200 GPM.
- (13) *16,000-Gallon Fuel Storage Tank*  
Mecklenburg Iron Works, Charlotte, N. C. 126" diameter, 23'-0" long, 1" shell, 5/16" hands, all seams electrically welded.
- (14) *Fuel and Lubricating Oil Filters*  
De La Vergne Duplex type 1½".
- (15) *Fuel Transfer Pump*  
Viking motor driven, ⅜" type, ZFXI, 3½ GPM.
- (16) *Auxiliary Air Compressor*  
Ingersoll Rand Type DG2, 1,000 R.P.M., gasoline engine driven, direct connected.
- (17) *Air Filter*  
American No. 6 SCF with 14" flanged connection.
- (18) *Lubricating Oil Purifier*  
Hydroil No. 30 D centrifuge with heating elements and pump.

## Water Softening and Boiler Scale Prevention

(Continued from Page 8)

sprung arm inside the feed tank as as near to the inflow pipe as possible so that constant agitation is achieved. If the hardness of a water is below 25°, one scale-buoy will deal with 20 gallons per hour. Cleanliness and freedom



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

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These are really nice mills, nice villages and splendid people—a credit to the Southern textile industry. Nobody seems overworked and everybody seems happy. And why shouldn't they be? They work in ideal surroundings, eight hours instead of ten and receive better wages than on the old schedule. Eight hours to work, eight hours to sleep and eight hours to play. Besides, there are two rest days—Saturday and Sunday.

A few years ago mill people never dreamed that conditions could ever be what they are now. And, a few years ago, people were thankful for the privilege of working even long hours at small pay—rather than be objects of charity.

It is always a pleasure to visit Entwistle mills. The officials and overseers are kind and courteous and the operatives friendly. The work runs good and the departments are in splendid order.

#### OVERSEERS AND OTHER KEY MEN

C. I. Wrape is overseer carding, with W. S. Morgan second hand on first shift and M. L. Wrape, on second shift. Charlie Oakes, section man, and Frank Stokes, card grinder, are among the progressives on first shift. A. Z. Caulder and W. M. Jacobs, section men on second shift, are among our friends.

W. M. Harris is overseer of the pretty spinning room, with his handsome son, Walter, and D. A. Williams, second hands. He has a live-wire bunch of section men reading *The Textile Bulletin*. They are: C. D. Holmes, Aub Wofford, W. M. Mullis, John Todd, F. D. Huggins, Fred Wright, Tom Braswell and J. O. Hamilton.

G. C. Heyward is overseer weaving; Geo. W. Roland, second hand; A. B. Watts, slasher foreman; J. F. Sellers, R. Cox, A. V. Barrington and T. C. McIver, loom fixers, who believe in keeping posted on textile matters.

L. E. Holler is overseer the cloth room, and he knows his figures. W. H. Leathers, formerly of Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., is master mechanic. The company has built him a pretty new bungalow near the mill.

#### NEW HOUSES ADDED TO VILLAGE

Around 20 new duplex houses have been built, and all houses have been or are to be repainted and re-covered where needed.

R. C. Heyward, superintendent, is efficient and well

liked by all who know him. He and "Mr. William Harry"—as most people call Mr. Entwistle, make a winning team where the requirements are sincerity, honesty, fair and square dealing.

#### ENTWISTLE NO. 2

Found our good friend, John A. McFalls, superintendent, busy over blueprints and plans for remodeling houses for overseers. And by the way—whoever got Mr. McFalls' hat during big meeting of mill men in Charlotte some time ago, can get a NEW hat by returning that one. He is willing to give a man a hat who hasn't any, but objects to being left bareheaded himself.

Here's where pretty gingham are manufactured—and boy! I mean they are pretty and good quality. J. C. McNeil knows his dyes, and the designer and weavers know their checks. P. A. Calbert is overseer carding; P. L. Dawkins, overseer spinning; C. J. Waldrop is overseer weaving, first shift, and W. M. McInnis, overseer second shift; J. R. Ephland, overseer finishing. I had a hard time to get him on our mailing list a few years ago, and now he always tries to pull a big bill on me, thinking I can't change it. But I've learned his tricks and am always ready for him.

### OSSIPEE, N. C.

RAYON FABRICS CORP.

This is one of the many mills in the "Burlington Mills Company," is seven miles from Burlington, and Elon College is the postoffice.

The officials are J. Spencer Love, president; E. H. Wilkins, secretary; A. Glenn Holt, treasurer; C. H. Ginger, buyer; J. C. Cowan, Jr., superintendent, is one of the most genial and courteous superintendents in the entire textile industry. C. M. Garrison is office manager; K. R. Northy, paymaster; R. P. Warren, overseer production.

### GOLDSBORO, N. C.

BORDEN MFG. CO.

These two pretty little yarn mills have been running only one shift for quite awhile; like other yarn mills they have been hard hit. Superintendent C. M. Black and his overseers are a mighty fine bunch, and here's hoping that good fortune smiles on that place soon.

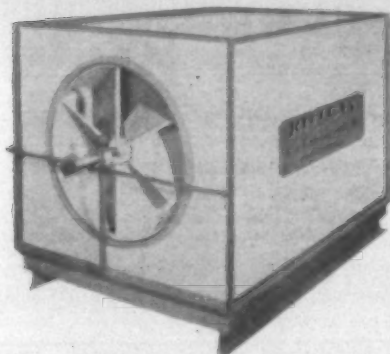


# New and Improved Equipment

## Fog and Steam Remover

Mills that have experienced difficulty in removing fog and steam from their dyehouses will be interested in a new fog and steam remover made by the R. I. Humidifier and Ventilating Company, Boston. The system cools the air and is said by the company to effect a savings in the operation of the room, as well as removing fog.

The system is described as consist-



*Fog and Steam Remover*

ing of a determined number of units suspended at the proper locations. These units are supplied with water which, of course, is always colder than the room air. The units draw the room air through this water which removes the steam and fog and at the same time cools the air. There is no waste water because this water can accomplish a definite and useful result and the excessive cost of heating air for clearing the dyehouse is completely eliminated, the company states.

In cooling the air the water has absorbed the subtracted heat and has therefore been subjected to a rise in temperature. This water can then be delivered to the dyeing machines, reaching the machines partially heated and eliminating the cost of raising it to its present temperature, the makers claim.

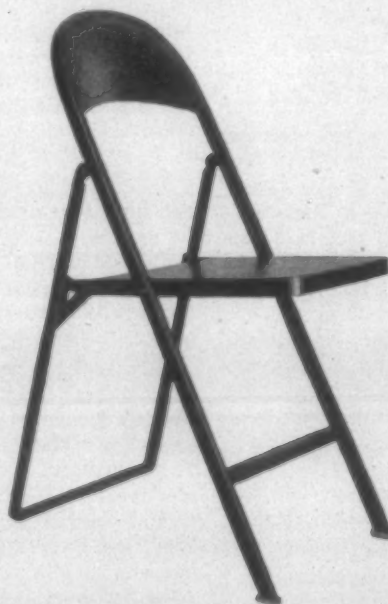
## Improved Rhoads Loom Straps

J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Philadelphia, call attention to developments in their leather strapping which are said to make them particularly suitable for new heavy-duty, high-speed looms. The Tannate Special products include a complete set of extra heavy strapping for Draper Model X looms which the company recommends for long life and toughness. They are

made of heavyweight foreign hides, specially selected for the purpose, and have a special tannage and finish, according to a statement from J. Edgar Rhoads, who is in charge of factory production.

## Improved Steel Folding Chairs

The Stewart Iron Works have recently made a number of improvements in their line of folding steel chairs, the new designs being made to increase comfort, durability and utility. The chairs are constructed of



*Stewart Metal Folding Chair*

specially formed steel channels for increased strength, have but three moving parts and are capable of long service under hard usage.

Features include full sized seats, with correctly pitched from fitting backs, compactness that requires minimum storage space and rubber tips for silence and floor protection.

The chairs come in a variety of finishes and upholstery and are adaptable to many uses in the mills and villages.

## New Silk And Rayon Shuttle

Information has been received from Manchester, N. H., that the shuttle engineers of the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. have developed a new tension shuttle for silk and rayon. This product is called the US Unit Tension. It follows in natural sequence, the suc-

cess of the US Jackson Tension shuttle which is now being used in a large number of mills in their bobbin-changing looms. The Unit Tension is claimed to have the added feature of being equally effective when used



*Rayon and Silk Shuttle*

in shuttle-changing, box or plain looms. It eliminates the necessity of using mops, elastic bands, etc., and may be set to any desired tension and will maintain this position without further adjustment, making it unnecessary to stop looms to make changes, the makers state. A number of mills have already tried the Unit Tension in the silk and rayon weaving departments and report excellent results.

## New Cone For Roving Frames

A new cone for cotton roving frames has been announced by the Belger Company. These cones, usually made over from the existing ones, were developed by Fay H. Martin, well known machinery man now with the Belger organization. The countours of the cones are said to have been developed after extensive research and checking in many mills. They will, the company says, produce a bobbin of even tension throughout the doff, thus resulting in reducing the variations in size and break of yarn, and the production of more even yarn.

A statement from the Belger Company, in explaining the principle of the new cone, says in part:

"Roving is a delicate strand of cotton which can be stretched and compressed. It will stretch if the tension on the frame is too tight and the bobbin will swell if the tension is too slack and this tightness and slackness

is occurring on the very best of well regulated frames throughout the winding of a bobbin. This has been proven by innumerable tests and verified. Hence the *bottom cone* outline must be modified and its diameters made smaller to compensate for the pressure of the presser. This is done by turning the bottom cone smaller, just the right amount at just the right places so that an even tension is obtained from start to finish of the bobbin."

### Valve Position Indicator

Taft-Jackson, Inc., engineers, of Pawtucket, have just produced an adjustable valve position Indicator.

The new visual indicator is said to show, at a glance, whether the valve is shut or how many turns or parts of a turn it is open, is in the shape of a clock face. At 12 o'clock the valve is completely closed. When the hour hand points to one, and the minute hand points to 12, on the dial, the valve is one turn open—and so on. The minute hand indicates the proportion of a turn in addition to the



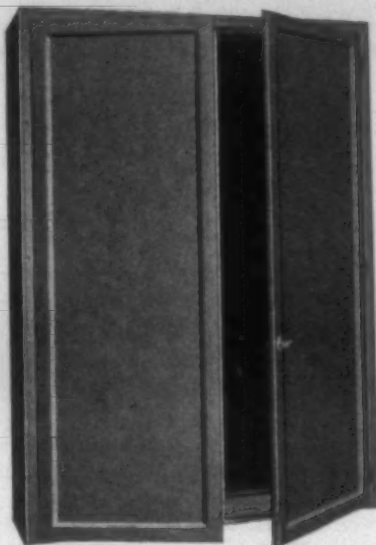
Valve Position Indicator

full turn shown by the hour hand; that is, if the clock points to half past four the operator knows that the valve has been turned four and a half times.

### Cabinet Type Steel Meter Panel

A cabinet type steel meter panel equipped with doors to protect and conceal meter and control connections is now being offered by Bailey Meter Company, Cleveland, O.

A panel of this type with flush mounted equipment presents a pleasing appearance not only from the front, but from the rear as well. The neatly paneled doors are provided with a 3-point locking mechanism and



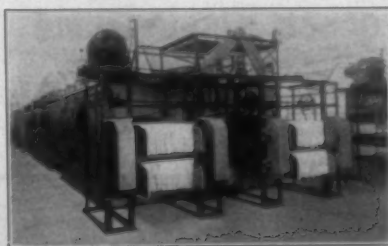
Rear View of Cabinet Type Meter Panel

a substantial cylinder lock which may be used to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access to electrical connections, control mechanisms and meter adjustments located within the cabinet.

These panels are durable, being made of one-piece sheet steel plate formed in proper sizes to give symmetrical and uniform appearance regardless of the quantity or type of meters and instruments to be installed on the board.

### Corrosion Proof Rayon Dryer

A new corrosion proof rayon dryer has been developed by the Philadelphia Drying Company, announcement from the company stating that it meets the demand for a dryer that



New Rayon Dryer

will eliminate rust or iron stains on the rayon.

The dryer utilizes aluminum heating coils to eliminate one source of contamination from rust particles and to effect efficient heat transfer.

Structural aluminum is us throughout for the frame, making a lightweight structure practically as strong

and rigid as the steel frame which it replaces. Aluminum sheets are used for all internal partitions, as well as for the inside sheets of all insulating panels. Steam coils and coil supports are also of aluminum construction. Aluminum bolts are used to assemble the framework. All surfaces which come in contact with the recirculated, heated and humid air are of aluminum or aluminum alloy construction. In selecting the alloys of aluminum for this purpose, care was exercised to use alloys free from copper, as these alloys had previously been proven unsatisfactory.

### New Cotton Picker Is Termed Effective

New Orleans, La.—Advices from Greenville, Miss., bring information of the completion of another mechanical cotton picker. The invention is the work of John D. Rust and his brother, Mack, who claim that their machine during its final tests at the Delta experiment station at Stoneville, Miss., picked 8,020 pounds of seed cotton in 7½ hours, that it will cover an acre an hour and will do the work of from 50 to 100 persons down the cotton rows.

The machine is described as an endless belt carrying several hundred smooth wire spindles which rotate as the belt passes over the row of cotton. The spindles are automatically moistened, and as they penetrate the plants the moisture causes the mature cotton to adhere to the spindles and to wrap around the spindles from the cotton burs.

Following this, the cotton is stripped from the spindles and delivered by a suction fan into a container. The green bolls and stalks are not molested in the operation.

### Link-Belt Issues Motorized Reduced Catalog

Recently off the press is a 20-page illustrated Catalog No. 1515, published by Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, devoted to its newly developed line of motorized speed reducers, in which the motor is mounted directly on the side of the reducer housing, thus making a shaft coupling or a motor base plate unnecessary.

It shows by means of an example how the proper reducer can be selected from the tables, which give dimensions, capacity ratings, and speed ratios. The book will be sent to anyone requesting it on business letterhead.



# Classified Department

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## Yarn Testing Equipment Wanted

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**WANTED**—Position as overseer carding. 43 years old; Textile Graduate, 20 years' experience. Always successful in handling help and securing quality, quantity at low costs. "S. N. J.," care Textile Bulletin.

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## Experiments On Cotton Substitute

Ottawa, Can.—With the co-operation of the fiber division of the Dominion Government's experimental farm system, experiments are taking place in England in the use of flax fiber straw, either wholly or as a part substitute for cotton.

Already the Central Experimental farm in Ottawa has received samples of floss made from a mixture of the Canadian flax fiber, and it is pronounced as "very good." Experiments are being made in Manchester, England, by various firms interested in getting a substitute for cotton.

The work is described as seeking a new means of scutching the fiber of flax and preparing it for weaving, either alone or with cotton. The floss made in the experiments is said to be good for women's dress goods, tapestries, etc., but of course the mixture can be finished either fine or heavy, with the possibility of its being suitable for the highest class of cotton fabrics.

The flax straw sent over to England is from growths in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

## To Defeat S. C. Bills

Greenville, S. C.—The united front put up by manufacturers and business men of South Carolina, backed up by the sentiment of intelligent textile workers, is showing results in the State Legislature in defeating drastic labor legislation that union leaders were attempting to cram through.

The most decisive victory won was the defeat of the companion anti-stretch-out bill in the House on last Wednesday by a vote of 59 to 43. The first stretch-out bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate to await the companion bill, introduced by Representative H. C. Godfrey of Spartanburg, president of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers. The measure would have limited the work loads of operatives.

On the same same day the House rejected a 40-hour bill by a vote of 59 to 45. The previous day two labor bills had died natural deaths in committees.

It was presumed that the action of the House in killing the companion anti-stretch-out bill would have its effect in the Senate, when the first bill comes up there for discussion. A thorough campaign against these labor measures has been waged by manufacturers and business men of the entire State. A parley was held in the State Capital last Monday, originating with action by the Greenville Chamber of Commerce against the stretch-out bill. J. E. Sirrine, textile engineer, was one of the members of the trade body committee that lined up business interests of the entire State.

As a further indication that the drastic labor measures would continue to meet defeat in the Legislature, other groups of textile workers of the State are taking action condemning the bill which its sponsors claimed was for the interests of mill workers. The employees of Chiquola Manufacturing Company at Honea Path, S. C., passed resolutions Wednesday urging the Legislature to kill the anti-stretch-out bill. The workers set forth in the resolutions that they were satisfied with working conditions and believed that such a bill would result in the closing of all mills of the State, thereby throwing operatives out of their jobs.

## Nyanza Mills, Woonsocket, Rhode Island Liquidation

The equipment in this plant, one of the finest yarns mills in the East, consisting of late type Whitin Novelty two-roll tape drive  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " gauge twistors, tape drive,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " gauge Whitin spinning, 178—40" Whitin Cards with 12" coilers, Woonsocket chain drive speeders, and a full complement of opening and other equipment is now being offered for sale. As everyone in the trade knows, this equipment has been kept in excellent condition and is undoubtedly the highest grade used textile machinery available today. The buildings, which are of late type and in excellent condition, are also offered for sale equipped with Permutit water softening and filtering systems, dyeing and bleaching house and an excellent water supply. Description will be sent on request and your inquiries for the buildings and equipment are solicited.

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# Let us solve YOUR problems for you!

## Question



Corn Products Sales Company  
17 Battery Place  
New York City

Gentlemen:

Your two-color advertisement on the back cover of the Feb. 7th issue of Textile Bulletin interested us very much. We, too, would like to avail ourselves of the service as rendered by your Research Department. Our "question" is: —

Starch manufacturers often refer to varying "fluidities," such as 20, 40, 50, 60, etc. Exactly what is meant by "fluidities" in starch, and why is one fluidity more or less desirable than another?

We will appreciate an early reply from you relative to the above question. Thank you.

Very truly yours,  
The B. T. & R. MILLS



MILL STARCH DIVISION

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The B. T. & R. MILLS  
South Carolina

Gentlemen:

In reply to your recent letter, we are glad to send you the information you requested. Our Research Department reports as follows: —

Starch and water, when boiled to a paste, will produce sizes of different consistencies, depending upon the nature of the starch. We indicate the consistencies or fluidities of these pastes by measuring the volume of a standard solution that has passed through an orifice in a definite time. Hence, the thinner the paste the higher the fluidity number of the starch.

If two pastes or sizes are prepared to have the same consistency or fluidity it will be found that more of the 40 F. must be used than 20 F. to obtain this consistency. The one made of the higher fluidity will contain more dry substance starch. Therefore, the size with the greater concentration will carry more starch into the warp, thereby giving greater weight and strength.

Hoping this answers your question fully, we remain

Very truly yours,  
CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.  
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THE facilities of our Research Department are at your disposal. We hope you will feel free to take advantage of this service.

## Answer



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